

# HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. III.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1822.

No. 119.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE  
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

## The Franklin Library

and Debating Society is now organized—any donations which may be given for the benefit of the society, will be thankfully acknowledged.

D. W. Howze, Secretary.

## Hillsborough Academy.

THE examination of the students of the Hillsborough Academy will take place on the 7th and 8th of June.

J. Witherspoon, Principal.

May 14. 18—

## GRAVE STONES.

THE subscriber has received seven or eight pair of handsome stones, for graves, from two to four feet long, faced and headed sufficiently to receive any inscription usually put on grave stones. Those wishing to procure such an article can have the inscription put on in a handsome manner by the subscriber; and if none now on hand should please those who want, almost any size can be obtained at short notice.

The stones were taken from a quarry about eighteen miles below this place, and are of a light grey colour, but little inferior to marble, and will cost from four to ten dollars per pair, exclusive of lettering. Specimens of the stone and lettering can be seen on application.

Wm. Huntington.

May 14. 8—4w

## NEW GOODS.

### J. P. SNEED & Co.

HAVE just received from New-York, a good assortment of

### Dry Goods, Saddlery, &c.

which were carefully selected by J. P. Sneed, and bought with cash, at small prices, consisting in part of the following:

Superfine and fine Cloths and Cassimeres, Calicoes and Cutchies, in great variety, Cambric, figured and plain, Book, Jac net, and Mull Muslin, Real India Mull Muslin, Linens and Lawns, 8 and 10 quarter linen damask Diaper, for table cloths,

Russia ditto, for towels,

Damask, Ribbons, Thread Lace,

Men's and women's cotton Hose,

Vestings, of superior quality and newest fashion,

Beaver, castor, dog skin, and silk Goggles,

Shoe and Tucking Combs,

Canton and Nankin Grapes,

Cambinet,

Cotton Shawls,

Silk, Fanny and Bandanna Handkerchiefs,

Morocco and velvet Reticules,

Silk and cotton suspenders,

Bombazets, Satinets, Silk Velvet,

Blue Velvet, for saddlery, Sateens,

Cotton Cassimeres, Yellow Nankeens,

White Drilling, for summer pantaloons,

Circassian Plaid, Furniture Cambricks,

Ginghams, Checks,

White, striped and plaid Northern Home-

spun, Bed Ticking,

Water proof and common Hats,

Silk Umbrellas, Cotton Shirting, Oil Cloth,

Twelve quarter Marseilles Counterpanes,

A few superb Muslin Robes, &c. &c.

### SADDLERY.

Hog Skins, Men's and Women's Saddle

Trees,

Bridle Bits, and Stirrup Irons, common and

plated (variety of patterns),

Cotton, Worsted and Straining Webbing,

Tacks, common and plated Buckles, all sizes,

Ornaments, Moulding, Martingale Hooks,

Plated Curb Chains, Saddle Heads,

Punches, Hammers, Needles, Boss Nails,

and fashionable plated Spurs.

They are in daily expectation of receiving a further supply of Cloth and Cassimere, Furniture Dimity, Long Nankeens, Calico, Ginghams, Seersuckers, Canton Grapes, figured and plain Cape Robes, Cape Shawls and Scarfs, Cravating, White Jans, Black Levantines, Sinchews, Saranets, very superior Black Satin, Linens, parasols, embroidered, puffed and flounced Robes, Imitation Velvet Handkerchiefs, Merino shawls and Handkerchiefs, Leather, Morocco, Kid and Prunell Shoes, Straw Bonnets, Morocco Hats, a very superior Violin, &c. &c.

They have on hand a good assortment of Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Chain Traces, Castings, Rice, Sugar, Coffee, Nails, Brads, Sprigs, and Cotton Cards.

The above articles they are determined to sell at small prices for cash, or on a short credit to those whose punctuality may be relied upon.

May 8. 17—3w

## THE NEW STORE.

### BIRDSALL & CO.

ARE now opening at their store (Whitted's corner) a general assortment of

### New and Seasonable Goods,

just received from New-York and Philadelphia, to which they invite the attention of purchasers, being determined to sell at uncommonly low prices for cash.

Among the assortment are,

7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens, of approved bleach,

3-4 Irish and Russia Diaper,

5-4 Irish Sheetings,

5-4 American cotton ditto,

6-4 Cotton Table Diapers,

Long Lawns and Thread Cambrics,

4-4 & 6-4 Cotton Cambrics,

4-4 & 6-4 figured and satin striped ditto,

4-4 & 6-4 plain Jaconet and Mull Muslins,

4-4 & 6-4 ditto Book and Leno ditto,

4-4 spring'd Mull and Book ditto,

Fashionable bord. red Muslin Robes,

3-4 & 4-4 light Calicoes and Prints,

3-4 & 6-4 light striped Ginghams,

An elegant assortment of Canton and Nan-

kin Grapes, plain and figured,

Canton Cape Shawls and Scarfs,

Thread Laces and Edgings,

Inserting, and other Trimmings,

Elegant plaid and figured Ribbons,

Black and white Italian Grapes,

Gentlemen and ladies' Cotton and Silk

Stockings,

Ditto ditto Silk and Beave's Gloves,

Sheppard's extra superfine Saxony blue and

black Cloths and Cassimeres,

Second quality ditto, assorted colours,

Vigonia and other light Cassimeres,

Superfine white Flannels,

Twil'd and plain black Bombazett,

Irish and Russia Drilling, for pantaloons,

White and coloured fashionable Vesting,

Black Silk Florentine ditto,

Blue and yellow Nankeens,

White and striped Jeans,

Domestic Plaids and Stripes,

3-4 & 4-4 Brown Shirtings,

5-4 ditto sheetings,

3-4 & 4-4 Cotton Checks,

Bed Ticking,

Shell Combs, assorted sizes,

Silk Umbrellas and Parasols,

Writing and Letter Paper.

Also,

Many new articles of Hardware and Cut-

lery,

Whittemore's Cotton and Wool CARDS,

&c. &c.

They have also received

An additional supply of Men's and Women's SHOES, together with a complete assortment of GROCERIES, IRON, NAILS, &c. &c.

May 14.

1—3w

### H. G. & Wm. H. Bowers,

HAVE received by the schooners Helvi-

here, Independence, Margaret Ann, Bold

Commander, Venelia, and other late arrivals,

their spring supply of

### FRESH IMPORTED

### STAPLE AND FANCY

### DRY GOODS.

which is much more extensive than usual, and

having been principally purchased at auction

in the city of New-York, they offer for sale at

reduced prices.

Petersburg, April, 1822.

13—2m

## NOTICE.

LOST or mislaid a note of hand for two

hundred dollars, drawn by Samuel Cole,

deceased, payable to the subscriber, dated

the 24th of January, 1818. All persons are

hereby forewarned trading for said note, as no

transfer of the same has ever been made.

William Horn.

Orange county, May 2, 1822.

17—3w

By authority of the State of North-Carolina.

[Drawing positively to commence on the 4th day of June.]

## HILLSBOROUGH

## MASONIC LOTTERY.

### SCHEME.

1 Prize of 5,000 Dollars, is \$ 5,000

1 2,000 2,000

2 1,000 2,000

2 500 1,000

10 100 1,000

10 50 500

100 10 1,000

2500 5 12,00

2626 Prizes, } More Prizes than Blanks. 25,000

2374 Blanks, }

5000 Tickets at 5 dollars, is 25,000

### STATIONARY PRIZES.

The last drawn ticket on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, and

9th day's drawing, will be entitled to a prize of 100 dollars.

The first drawn ticket after four thousand have been drawn,

will be entitled to a prize of 2,000 dollars.

The last drawn ticket on the fifth day's drawing will be en-

titled to a prize of 500 dollars.

The last drawn ticket on the last day's drawing will be en-

titled to a prize of 5,000 dollars.

All the other prizes will be floating in the wheel from the commencement of the drawing,

VIZ.

2 of 1000 Dollars.

1 500

3 100

10 of 50 Dollars.

100 10

2500 5

Prizes payable ninety days after the drawing is completed, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Prizes not demanded within twelve months after the drawing is completed, will be forfeited to the wheel.

The drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number of tickets are sold. The drawing will take place once a week, and five hundred tickets will be drawn each day until completed. Notice will be given in the newspapers published in this place and at Raleigh of the commencement of the drawing.

\* Tickets can be had of the managers, and at most of the stores in this place, and at the post office. Letters addressed to either of the managers, with the cash enclosed and the postage paid, will be promptly attended to. Tickets will be forwarded to the principal towns in this state, and to the court houses of the adjacent counties, for sale.

James S. Smith,

David Yarbrough,

John Scott,

Thomas Clancy,

Wallie Shaw,

MANAGERS.

## Hillsborough Masonic Lottery.

THE managers of the Hillsborough Masonic

Lottery conceive themselves to be in du-

ty bound to state to those who have purchased

tickets of them, the reasons why the drawing

did not commence on Saturday the 2d inst.

as had been previously announced. They are

as follows:

The returns from agents at a distance were

not complete as to the number of sold tickets.

From the best estimate which the returns

made would admit of, it was thought, that al-

though a drawing on that day would be safe

according to all probable calculations, yet a

loss might be sustained; and they felt unwill-

ing to proceed to draw, so long as there

could be the least possible risk.

By delaying the drawing until a few hun-

dred more of the tickets could be sold, there

would then be no risk whatever; and the man-

agers would be able not only to pay to the

fortunate adventurers the prizes they draw,

but in addition thereto fully to succeed in rais-

ing a sum of money adequate to the building

a commodious house for the use of the Lodge.

The managers have determined to draw on

TUESDAY the FOURTH OF JUNE next;

but should the drawing, however, not then

take place, the managers pledge themselves

to return the money on demand to every per-

son who may be dissatisfied.

### The Managers.

March 5. 08—1f

### D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing, in Hillsborough, N. C.

a religious paper, to be entitled

### THE

### NORTH CAROLINA

### Evangelical Intelligencer,

in which will be given the most important in-

formation relative to the spread of the gos-

pel, and the consequent melioration of the

condition of the human family, with such

other intelligence as may be interesting to

the christian reader; occasionally enlivened

with religious and moral essays, and lighter

articles tending to promote christian char-

ity and heavenly-mindedness.

### PROSPECTUS.

TO a contemplative mind it is pleasing to

look abroad over the various portions of the

globe, and observe the improvements which

are daily taking place in the condition of man-

kind. We perceive the dark clouds of igno-

rance and error, of superstition and fanaticism,

gradually wasting away, and the horizon gild-

ed with a brightness indicating the approach

of a morning glorious to humanity and rich

with blessings to the children of men. These

heart-cheering prospects are the natural re-

sults of extended information, but more par-

ticularly the blessed effects of an expanding

knowledge of the divine precepts of the christian

religion. A general thirst for knowledge

seems to be awakened, and the efforts now

making by missionary, bible, and other socie-

ties, to diffuse the religion of the gospel, and

to inculcate a more attentive observance of our

civil, moral, and religious duties, are attended

with a success cheering to the heart of the

philanthropist.

It is under such circumstances that we pre-

sent to the friends of christianity in this and

the neighboring states, proposals for publish-

ing in this place a weekly paper, calculated

to aid the cause in which so many are en-

gaged; and are induced to hope that such an es-

tablishment would not be among the least ef-

ficacious means of promoting religious informa-

tion. By the multiplication of political papers

the minds of the people of this favoured coun-

try have been enlightened in the science of

government above all the nations of the earth.

Through the same means it is not reasonable

to expect that moral darkness may be dissi-

ipated, the love of religion be inculcated, and



sentinal in the cultivation of our farms. They are convenient also, and much of every farm is suitable to their growth. It is, therefore, necessary that such an alternity be established in the cultivation of culmiferous and leguminous plants, as will least impoverish the soil. A frequent repetition of the same crop, even of the leguminous tribe, should be avoided, for the kind will certainly degenerate if repeatedly put on the same ground. This remark is supposed by a reputed author, to be infallibly applicable to red clover.

Besides the benefit of increased production, under the system of rotatng crops, there is another advantage derived that may not, commonly, have been considered. Culmiferous and leguminous crops are often subject to imperfection of seed, or ravaged by insects, else deterioration by reason and constitutional infirmity. These evils are increased by repeating the same articles on the same piece of ground—for it is before stated that seed and fruit are apt to degenerate under such practice—and by repeated crops subject to depredation by insects, these are encouraged to deposit their eggs and make their abiding place convenient to the subject of their ravages.

A rotation of crops is completed by interchanging the several articles of produce on the same field, for a term of years. This in a rotation of three crops, (cotton, corn, and wheat); on three fields, A, B, and C, the first year A produces cotton, B produces corn, and C grows wheat—the second year, A produces corn, B wheat, and C cotton—the third, A produces wheat, B cotton, and C corn—Then the rotation is completed, because each field in its turn has grown cotton, corn and wheat. The best plans for rotation cannot be established, but from the experience of many years. Observations and comparison will enable farmers to determine, in a few years, what courses are most productive; but a longer term will be required to ascertain what courses are least impoverishing.

"Those crops, (says an author,) which require a light soil, should make no part of a course on a stiff one, and vice versa." My idea of the object of alternating crops, is, to bring the several prevailing crops that best grow on different soils, into occasional cultivation on the same soil, with advantage to the crop, and without injury to the soil. In our country, few persons have farms embracing (to any considerable extent) more than one kind of soil; and if the above quoted author's rule must prevail, a farmer's crops must be confined to the favorites of his soil, whether they be of staple articles or not.—Some good farmers object to introducing cotton into a round of crops, giving a rule of the same author, "All plants that bear an oily seed, rob the soil of much of its vegetable food." Admitting this position to be altogether correct, cotton is too valuable an article to be rejected from cultivation; and, if taken into cultivation, I see no reason why it should be proscribed from a privilege of alternity with other crops less immediately productive. But if the position is indeed correct, cotton is the most impoverishing crop raised in the southern states. If the rule be correct I do not agree that the rule is at all applicable to the position. All agree that flax is an impoverisher; but I insist cotton to be an ameliorator of the soil. I am certain there is no crop cultivated in the southern states so good for fallow (or the preparation of the ground for an ensuing crop) as cotton. Its roots penetrate deep, and break the tenacity of a close substratum—its branches and leaves shelter the soil, and save the light particles of fertility from exhalation by the sun—and its profit to the planter must of propriety and necessity be weighed in its consideration. I am, therefore, decided that cotton should be introduced into a system of rotation.

In order that various opinions and practices may be adopted, with the view of establishing a correct course on experimental results, I submit a number of rotations, calculated for different circumstances of soil and market, as for various periods of time, and extent of fields. The agricultural community, in the southern states, are yet prejudiced against any course of crops that rejects a profitable, though exhausting article, for the purpose of introducing one that is barely convenient but ameliorating in its character, of substituting a year's rest, in lieu of an impoverishing crop. I must remark that if rest is not frequently granted to soils that carry exhausting crops, manure in large supplies must be substituted. This, every planter will soon have occasion to observe. Even with a rest of every fourth year, manure ought to be applied to the succeeding corn or wheat crop; but the application need not be so abundant as if no rest was allowed. In degree as the year of rest is protracted, will be the necessity of an increased supply of manure.

The first course I propose is a three-shift, (allowing as many fields as years to fill a course,) in the order of 1. corn, 2. wheat, 3. cotton. The fourth year commences the course again with corn. I advise manure to be applied every year on the wheat field, broad-cast. I put cotton after wheat, because if the stubble be ploughed in early after the

wheat is taken off, it forms a good pabulum for cotton, and cotton is assuredly the best preceding crop for corn. No rest is allowed in this course; therefore, manure must keep the soil in heart during the rotation. Under any proposed course of crops, pasturing the fields or any of them is considered as detrimental to the object of changing or rotating crops. The second course is a four years rotation, 1. corn, 2. wheat, 3. cotton, 4. rest. In this course, I admit a year's rest, that is, a year free from tillage, or treading by stock under any circumstances, and propose the application of manure on the corn field. This manure to corn succeeding a year of rest, will make the advantage to the soil more than equal to two years rest; and the three crops will participate freely in its advantages. Cotton stalks are permitted to remain on the field in their natural or upright position, until the ground is about to be broken up for corn 12 months afterwards. The third course will bring a recurrence of crops every fourth year, substituting peas or rye for the year of rest in the second course.

Here I propose peas or rye, separately or mixed, to be sown broad-cast, and plowed into the earth, either in a succulent or matured state for the purpose of fertilization.—Without a year's entire rest, or the labor and expense of manuring in hill, drill, or broad cast, this plan will answer the purpose, besides affording seed enough of peas and rye to sow another field of the same size. This course has something economical, as well as profitable, to recommend it. In these courses, I have supposed a whole field for wheat.—This perhaps may not be desirable. The field named for wheat, may be put wholly or in part in wheat or rye, barley or oats.

The fourth course proposes a round of five years, over five fields, 1. cotton, 2. corn, 3. wheat, 4. clover, 5. buck wheat, else peas, vetch, lentil, or some such article.

In this shift, two great ameliorations are introduced, i. e. red clover and buckwheat. The clover is sown, say with wheat after the corn is off in 1821, in the spring 1822 the wheat is cut, and the clover grows through the stubble. In July, 1823, the clover is plowed in, buckwheat immediately sown down, alone or mixed with peas, vetch, or lentils—reap this in October, and plow in the stubble preparatory for cotton in 1824.—In this, is a crop every year, yet about two years rest; from June, 1822, to July, 1824, the ground is not made bare, nor is the soil impoverished. The seed of clover is gathered the year succeeding the wheat crop.

For a fifth rotation, I name a six-shift, as 1. corn, 2. cotton, 3. wheat, 4. clover, 5. clover again, 6. buckwheat. This course is still better calculated than the preceding, for improving a plantation or farm. It requires wheat to be sown on cotton ground, (say in December) and retains clover two whole years, and also from June to December of the wheat year, and from January to July, of the buckwheat year. Clover cut green and cured, is more valuable food for horses and cattle, than a full quantity of corn blades, and half a portion of corn—and buckwheat far better than common wheat, for all kinds of stock. Thus, while the soil is resting and improving, profit arises from its production.

The sixth course I will mention, is 1. cotton, 2. cotton, 3. corn, 4. wheat, 5. clover, 6. buckwheat or peas. Here is cotton two years successively on one field, (in my judgment an advisable course) and a new field taken from buckwheat every year. Clover is only two years a proprietor, and buckwheat prepares for cotton. Clover has been introduced to the attention of planters and farmers, from a personal knowledge of its adaptation to our soil and climate, and a fearful belief of the necessity to which agriculturists will be reduced, of raising some vegetable lay to preserve their lands in heart. Deep plowing and enclosing are kept in my view, as necessary auxiliaries to any project for restoring fertility to soil.

DAVID P. HILLHOUSE.

Wilkes County, Ga. Aug. 13, 1821.

## CONGRESS.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, May 6.

On motion of Mr. Trimble, the House took up the bill for erecting toll-gates on the Cumberland Road, when on taking the sense of the House on the passage of the bill, there were for it 68; against it 72. Two-thirds of the members present being necessary to pass the bill, it is of course rejected.

A number of bills, chiefly of a private nature, passed their third reading.

Tuesday, May 7.

On motion of Mr. Fuller, the resolution calling on the President for a copy of Mr. Russell's letter from Ghent, was taken up and agreed to.

A number of bills were completed and passed.

Wednesday, May 8.

The House met at 6 o'clock according to order, and it appearing that a quorum was not present, and it being made known to the House that the Senate did not meet until 10 o'clock to-day, a recess of this House was ordered until ten o'clock.

At 10 o'clock the House re-assembled,

and continued in session, with occasional recesses, until all the business which was transacted yesterday was put in form, and the necessary messages interchanged between the President and the two Houses.

In the course of the day, the following incidents took place:

Mr. Smith, of Md. delivered in the following report from the committee of ways and means.

The committee of ways and means, to which was referred the president's message of the 2d inst. communicating several letters from Mr. Bagot, Mr. Antrobus, and Mr. Canning, in which they remonstrate on the part of the British government, against the duty imposed on rolled bar iron, as a violation of the convention made between the United States and Great Britain,

Report, That the committee regret that the few days remaining of the session do not afford time sufficient to give the subject that consideration which its importance requires. They, therefore, decline to express any opinion on its merits, and recommend the subject to the early consideration of the House at the next session.

The report was read and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Mallory, Mr. Taylor being temporarily in the chair, it was

Resolved, unanimously, That the thanks of this House be presented to the Hon. Philip P. Barbour, for the assiduity, promptitude, and ability, with which he has administered the duties of the chair during the present session.

Mr. Hill, and Mr. Little, were appointed to announce to the president that the House had got through their business, and were ready to adjourn.

The committee a little before three o'clock stated to the House, that the president had informed them he had no further communication to make; and

The House adjourned until the first Monday in December next.

## Foreign Intelligence.

### Late and Important from Europe.

New-York, May 11.

By the arrival last evening of the elegant ship Florida, capt. Matlack, in 30 days from Liverpool, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received regular files of London papers to the evening of the 5th, Liverpool of the 9th, and Lloyd's Lists of the 5th of April.

We have at last, by this conveyance, something which can be relied on respecting the famous ultimatum, of which the world has heard so much for upwards of a year back. The Turkish Divan has finally rejected all proposals made by the Russian government. It has even refused to send commissioners to the frontiers, to negotiate with those of Alexander. This information is contained in the official note, presented by the Ottoman Reis Effendi to the English and Austrian ambassadors on the 3d of March; the substance of which will be found in our extracts. From this document it appears, that the affairs of the Greeks were the principal obstacle to an adjustment. The Porte loudly complains of the secret influence of the emissaries of Alexander, and of the protection, which, in the face of his solemn protestations to the contrary, he openly gave to the Greeks who had fled to Russia for protection. This, the Divan presents in a lofty tone and adds, that, "if some Christian temple has been unlawfully demolished, it shall be restored after tranquility shall have been completely re-established. His highness will grant an amnesty to his Greek subjects of the Archipelago and Morea, when they shall have laid down their arms."

We are glad, however, to observe, that independently of the aid of Russia, the Greeks bid fair to dictate terms to these haughty Mussulmen, without being compelled either to lay down their arms, or to submit to conditions which would impose upon them their former chains. The accounts previously received of the victory recently obtained by the Greek fleet over that of Turkey, are now fully confirmed. The engagement, it appears, continued during the whole of the night of the 3d of March. The Greeks captured twenty-five ships, drove five ashore, and blew up two Algerines; the Ottomans had also seven vessels sunk, among which was that of the vice-admiral, who perished. The victors were in pursuit of the shattered remains of the enemies' fleet when the latest accounts came away.

Notwithstanding the arrogant language held by the Porte, it is confidently stated that Russia had removed every obstacle to an amicable settlement; but that the contemptuous light in which all Christians are viewed by the followers of the Prophet, and the confidence they place in the invincibility of his standard, had induced the Divan to reject all terms whatever. The Sultan himself, it is stated to have been disposed to listen to the proposals of England and Austria; but the Janassaries, who rule the empire, would admit of no difference between an European and an Asiatic "infidel."

What the consequence of these events will be, it is scarcely possible to conjecture. It seems pretty evident, however, that the Turks will be driven out of Europe; for it is vain to deny that

Russia is competent to the task, and when the Czar marches upon the Moslem, he will not desist until he accomplishes his work. That he will be opposed by either of the other powers, we have not the smallest idea. England is not likely, amidst the cry for retrenchment and the efforts making to meet this, to return to a state of things which would embarrass the government, and multiply the causes of distress. All she can, or will do, in our apprehension, is to station a fleet near the scene of action to maintain her present ascendancy in that quarter, and to watch an opportunity of increasing it, if events should justify such a measure. As to Austria, the only other power likely to interfere, her empty coffers, which England cannot replenish as formerly, must decide her neutrality, if not induce her to join Russia, that she may come in for a share of the spoil. It is, indeed, already asserted that the Emperor Francis has determined on pursuing this policy, and that the army which he has for sometime been assembling on his eastern frontiers, was intended from the beginning to co-operate with that of Alexander, in the event of the Porte rejecting all terms of accommodation.

With regard to France, the internal commotions with which she has evidently to contend, and the unsettled state of the government, preclude all idea of her taking a part in the contest; while the other powers in the North of Europe, are too much under the eye of Russia to expect that they will act otherwise than in accordance with her views.

The intelligence of the rejection of the Russian ultimatum, appears to have excited considerable agitation at Paris and in London, and to have had the effect of reducing the funds in both places. This was to be looked for. From the little that was known of the actual state of the negotiations, and the contradictory accounts, which were every other day put in circulation, people's minds were prepared to expect that the failure of these negotiations would be followed by an open rupture between the allied powers, and that the flames of war would spread throughout Europe. A little time, however, we have no doubt, will show the groundless nature of these apprehensions; and that the only thing we shall have to dread will be a renewal of the horrible cruelties, which the Turkish government has already exercised on their Christian subjects. The news from Moldavia and Wallachia, says accounts from Augsburg, "inspire horror. The Asiatic troops lay waste every thing with fire and sword. Even the city of Jassy was on fire in several places on the 12 h of March; whole streets were reduced to ashes. We tremble for Bucharest. The Kuja Bey published, that if he was forced to evacuate the country he would carry all the male inhabitants into slavery, and that he would not leave a village standing. The fugitives reach our frontier almost naked; the soldiers strip them of all their clothes." It is impossible to believe that either England or Austria would form an alliance with so barbarous and savage a government; nor is there a man on the face of the earth, in whose bosom glows a spark of humanity, but what would rejoice on hearing of the downfall of so monstrous a power.

The British government is said to have determined on uniting Upper and Lower Canada, with a view, as it is given out, to save the expenditure incurred by the present double administration.

London, (Courier), April 6.

The advices from Constantinople, are to March 6th. The Divan assembled on the 28th of February to take into consideration the note of the Ambassadors. The result was a reply not so favourable to peace as was expected. "The assembly unanimously resolved, that the propositions contained in the Russian ultimatum were of a nature that could not be accepted." Subsequently repeated interviews took place between lord Strangford and the Reis Effendi, which terminated abruptly; and on the 3d a note was delivered to the English and Austrian ambassadors, of which the following has been given as the substance:

"The Divan witnesses with pleasure the efforts which its friends, the Ambassadors of England and the Austrian Internuncio, make to adjust the differences which have arisen between the sublime Porte and the Czar of the Muscovites; but the Divan, views, as useless to the proposed object, all further discussion of the propositions contained in the Russian ultimatum—propositions which are incompatible with the sovereignty of his highness.

"It would be desirable that the above mentioned ambassadors would make known to their courts the subjects of complaints which the Porte has against the Muscovites, viz.—That the Russian consuls, chosen from the Greek nation, thinking themselves secure under the Barar (or Russian letter of naturalization) have openly taken parts in the plots which have been concerted at Smyrna and in the isles of the Archipelago, to insurrectionise the Rajahs (subjects of the Porte); that a Russian ship, laden with arms and ammunition, has been seized in the Gulf of Smyrna, when on the point of sailing for Isparta; that the merchants of Odessa sent to the Greek insurgents money and corn, supplies of which were seized in the straits of the Bosphorus; that Alex.

Ypsilanti, styling himself as 'agent of Russia,' and attired in Russian uniform, came to Bucharest at the head of a troop composed of Greeks and Russians, seized the public coffers, put to death the Mussulmen merchants established in Wallachia, and posted proclamations exciting the subjects of the Porte to insurrection, and promising them the aid of Russia; that in truth, the court of Russia had declared that all this was the work of particular individuals, who acted in opposition to the will of the emperor; but that notwithstanding the declaration, the traitor Michael Snizzo, after having opened the gates of Jassy to Ypsilanti, and after having decapitated several Turks who resided there, fled to Russia, where he was hospitably received, and supplied with money, as were also other Greek refugees; whilst his majesty the emperor of Austria, faithful to treaties, caused those to be arrested who fled into his dominions, and even confined Ypsilanti in a state prison.

"From these facts, the courts of England and Austria will judge whether it is Russia or Turkey which has provoked war. The Porte demanded no satisfaction whatever for these hostile circumstances on the part of Russia, the result of which only disturbed the peace of the Ottoman empire but an instant. But the Porte will not suffer that a foreign court, a known supporter of all the rebellions against the authority of his highness, should come and interfere in the domestic affairs of the empire. If some Christian temple has been unlawfully demolished, it shall be restored after tranquility shall have been completely re-established. His highness will grant an amnesty to his Greek subjects of the Archipelago and Morea, when they shall have laid down their arms."

"The Ottoman troops shall continue to occupy Wallachia and Moldavia so long as the Divan shall consider those provinces as menaced by the Cossacks and Hetarists assembled on the eastern bank of the Pruth. With respect to the nomination of the Hospodar, the sublime porte acknowledges that treaties, among others that of Bucharest, prescribe it; hence she has no intention to refuse it, nor to make any change in the form of government, guaranteed by conventions to those two principalities, as she has declared to the Wallachian and Moldavian Boyars, only Russia having violated the treaty of Bucharest (as has been mentioned above) has no right to claim the execution of that article. His highness having besides by this treaty liberty to name as Hospodar, the person who shall deserve that favour, has already declared, that in future no Greek can be Hospodar either of Wallachia or Moldavia; for the Greek princes elevated to that post for a century, instead of showing themselves grateful and faithful, have accepted the pay of Russia, and have formed conspiracies, without reckoning that several of them, after having pillaged the people of Wallachia and Moldavia, have fled into Christian countries with the unjust treasures, the fruits of their rapacity and tyranny. His highness will name as Hospodar neither a Turk or a Wallachian, as he has made known to the Boyars.

"Finally, it is not for the Port to send commissioners to the frontiers to negotiate—she is not at war with Russia, notwithstanding all the provocations—and if the Muscovite armies shall begin hostilities, she has taken measures to repel them."

Vienna, March 23.

The note which our Internuncio at Constantinople received from the Reis Effendi, announcing that the Russian ultimatum was rejected, was received on the 21st, and communicated to the Russian ministers, who immediately dispatched it to their court. Much interest is manifested to know whether M. de Tatischeff will prolong his stay here.

Aix la Chapelle, March 31.

The rejection of the ultimatum has given a decisive blow to the Austrian paper currency.—From the 22d to the 25th, the great banking and commercial houses at Vienna sent numerous expresses to their correspondants in the commercial cities in the west of Europe. On the other hand the office of foreign affairs, and the British minister at Vienna have dispatched courier upon courier to London.

Frankfort, March 30.

It appears the note of the Reis Effendi is, unfortunately, of such a nature as to render useless the mediation of the three powers, and that notwithstanding all their efforts to preserve peace, the obstinacy and the infatuation of the sublime porte, will render war inevitable. But even in case it should take place, it will be carried on like that of Naples, in full concert with the allied powers; and, even before it is undertaken, they will previously arrange together the results of the different chances which the war may have. Thus we see that the mission of M. de Tatischeff is not near its termination.

London, April 7.

By an express which arrived yesterday from Paris, we learn, that the panic occasioned by the rejection of the Russian Ultimatum, produced a decline of 1 per cent. in the French funds. M. Charbonnier, ambassador of France, arrived in London yesterday.



Augsburg, March 29.

The news from Warsaw, to day, positively announce war. It seems the Russians will shortly enter Wallachia and Moldavia.

A new Turkish army is assembling in the environs of Nyssa, and another on the frontiers of Bosnia. The troops in the environs of Sophia have set out for the Danube. It is expected that the Turks will shortly enter Servia, and the situation of Prince Milosch, when hostilities break out, may become very critical.

## HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, May 22.

At a meeting of the Trustees of our University, held at the Executive Office in this city, on Monday last, Mr. E. A. Andrews, of Berlin, Connecticut, was appointed Professor of Languages in that Institution. *Raleigh Register.*

The Circuit Court of the U. States for this district, commenced its term in this city on Monday last. Present Chief Justice Marshall and Judge Potter. The Grand Jury (of which Col. Wm. Hunt, of Granville, was foreman) had no business before it. The Court passed sentence on Thomas Haswell, (late Assistant to Mr. Jos. King, Postmaster at Louisville,) convicted at last term of robbing the mail, but the judgment of the Court was deferred to afford the offender an opportunity, of which he proposed to avail himself, of returning to the persons who had lost it, money which he had purloined from their letters. On account of having done this, he was sentenced to an imprisonment of three years only. Had it not been for this mitigating circumstance, the Court informed Haswell his term of imprisonment would have been for a much longer period. There being a considerable number of civil suits, the Court did not adjourn till Wednesday. *Id.*

At Halifax Superior Court, April term, Jacob Pope was brought to the bar, charged with having murdered a female negro slave of his, by inflicting on her naked body and limbs, between two and three hundred lashes with a cow-skin. Pope's overseer, (says the Halifax paper,) deposed, that the deceased received at least two hundred and sixty lashes, if not more: that finally, the strength of Pope was exhausted, and he (Pope) called upon him to proceed in lacerating the victim of his rage; he declined, with entreaties that she had received enough. The witness described the woman to have received the fatal bruises and stripes from which blood gushed, thus: Her clothes were tied over or about her head in such a manner as to admit the suspension of her body by her arms, which were tied to the limb or limbs of an apple tree; then her feet were "lapped" around the body of the tree and tied some inches from the ground. In this situation she received the whipping which it is presumed caused her death, within a day or two after she was released!

The Jury returned a verdict against the prisoner of Manslaughter, and the court fined him to the sum of two hundred dollars, and costs! *Carolina Centinel.*

**Shocking occurrence.**—Some negroes of the family of Gen. G. L. Davidson, of Iredell county, in this state, unwilling to go to Alabama with the General and his family, who were about to remove there, took the desperate resolution of destroying them by poison, and, shocking to relate, effected their purpose on two of the General's daughters (Mrs. Simonton and Mrs. Falls) while their husbands were absent looking for suitable lands for settlement in the new state.

The poison used, it is believed, was Hemlock, which was furnished by an old negro in the adjoining county of Cabarrus, and had been tried for some months before the proper dose was given, to effect the horrid purpose.—This has been since ascertained from the frequent sickness of the two ladies, which could not, at the time, be accounted for. It is said a dose was ready for the General himself, the administering of which was prevented by the discovery of the horrid plot.—Five negroes concerned in this affair, are at present in confinement in Iredell jail. *Nat. Reg.*

**Dreadful Affray.**—We understand (says the Fayetteville Gazette) a dreadful affray took place in Chatham county the week before last, between Joseph Dark and Michael McCauley. The circumstances are thus related to us: The parties differed about some trivial affair, came to blows, and were twice parted by the by-standers, in which two skirmishes, it is said, Dark got the advantage of his opponent, but in the third, was stabbed in several parts of the body, which put an end to his existence in a few days afterwards. McCauley was committed to jail in Pittsborough last Sunday week, there to await his trial at the next Superior Court to be held for that county in September next.

**Commerce with France.**—We learn, says the New York Statesman, that several members of Congress who have

arrived in this city on their return home, state, with confidence, that our commercial differences with France are on the eve of an amicable adjustment. A few unimportant points of difference remain to be settled, which it is thought will be easily got over.

**Appointments lately made by the President and Senate.**—Henry Dearborn, of Massachusetts, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the kingdom of Portugal.

Thomas L. L. Brent, to be secretary of legation at the court of Lisbon.

John Branch, to be judge in West Florida.

Joseph L. Smith, to be judge in East Florida.

George Walton, to be secretary to the territory of Florida.

Alexander Hamilton, to be attorney for East Florida.

Tipton B. Harrison, to be attorney for West Florida.

Joshua Barton, to be attorney of the U. States for the district of Missouri.

Henry Dodge, to be marshal for the same.

J. H. Hollingsworth, to be Consul of the United States at St. Eustatia.

John A. Appleton, to be secretary of legation at the court of Madrid.

James T. Preston, Samuel R. Overton, and Nathaniel A. Ware, to be commissioners for deciding upon land claims in the territory of Florida.

J. C. Brough, Henry M. Brackenridge, Richard Call, Edgar Macon, Edmund Law, Wm. M. Gibson, Joseph M. Hernandez, John Miller, Wm. Reynolds, Thomas Lytle, Bernardo Signi, James K. Hanman, and Joseph M. White to be members of the legislative council in the territory of Florida.

Benjamin Robertson, of North Carolina, to be marshal for West Florida.

Gad Humphreys, to be agent for the Indian tribes within the territory of Florida.

Lewis Mark, of New York, to be consul at Oran, in the Netherlands.

Geo. W. Hubbell, to be consul of the United States at Manila.

Wm. Clark, of Missouri, to be superintendent of Indian affairs at St. Louis.

Gideon Fitz, to be register, and James C. Dickson, to be receiver of public moneys for the land district composed of the lands lately ceded by the Choctaw Indians.

William G. D. Worthington, to be marshal for East Florida.

Nathan Towson, late a colonel in the army, to be paymaster general in the army—the office he formerly held.

**The great Naval Experiment.**—At the appointed hour yesterday morning, all the arrangements having been completed, the experiment was commenced which was to test the practicability of hauling upon an inclined plane, upon the plan invented by Commodore Rodgers, a large ship of war. The new frigate Porpoise, of the class of 44 guns, and weighing, with the apparatus attached to her, about 1600 tons, was the ship with which this interesting and important experiment was to be tried. Though a light wind prevailed, the ship was introduced without accident between the ways on which she was to ascend, and at 9 o'clock the power of three windlasses, worked by 40 or 50 men each, was applied to the immense floating castle, and she began slowly to ascend. The operation was continued successfully, until the ship was drawn almost out of the water. At this moment, the lashings which connected the block of the centre purchase with the large cable that passed around the ship, fore and aft, and drew her on, parted. This accident, however, had been guarded against, and means taken, in case of such an occurrence, to prevent the ship from running back. The vessel, therefore, remained firm in her place; but, as it required some hours to repair the damage, the remainder of the operation was deferred until next day. The experiment has answered the expectations of its friends, and we believe there is no doubt entertained of its complete success. Should their hopes be realized, the invention will be of incalculable advantage to all maritime nations, as it will enable them to preserve a naval force of any magnitude, always in readiness for the time of war, without the expense and deterioration which necessarily attend the keeping a greater portion afloat, than may be requisite for a time of peace.

A large concourse of citizens attended to witness this interesting spectacle; and we are sorry to add that a young son of Col. William Brent, had his leg broke by the falling cable, when it gave way. *Intelligencer.*

By one of the acts of Congress 6000 dollars is appropriated for the survey of the coast of Florida, under the direction of the President of the United States. This appropriation grew out of the resolution which Mr. Hill, of Maine, submitted to that effect at an early part of the session. An accurate chart of that coast is a desirable object, in a mercantile as well as naval point of view, especially as our knowledge of it is at present so limited.—*Id.*

A distant correspondent remarks to the editors of the National Intelligencer, on the late message of the presi-

dent of the United States, recommending the recognition of the Independence of the States of South America, that the circumstance of this recommendation coming from a president who was an officer of our revolutionary war, will tell well in history, and congratulates the friends of the rights of man on the event. Who could have credited such a prediction, had it been made in 1776, that, by 1822, the South America Spanish Colonies, and most of the British Colonies in America, would have come to this! The Canadas are but a step behind, waiting only for the proper time, and all America will be free and independent. Never was the wisdom of any policy more complete than in the instance before us: The president has acted wisely. The last of the great revolutionary characters, sitting in the chair of state, has added lustre to that character, in the example of the conduct of the United States toward South America and the parent colonies. Now is the time to recognize the independence of these colonies, giving no occasion of umbrage to the mother country, and the time has never come till now. *Id.*

**Trial for seduction.**—An interesting cause was decided at the last session of the Superior Court of law for Jefferson county, Va. Judge White presiding. Levi Martin, plaintiff vs. Abraham Ship, defendant, for seduction of plaintiff's daughter Nancy. The trial occupied an entire day of the court—the jury, after a patient examination of the numerous witnesses on both sides, and hearing the ingenious and able argument of counsel for the parties, in two hours after retiring to their chamber, returned a verdict—defendant guilty, and amerced him \$392, and costs of suit. The defendant's counsel moved the court for a new trial, which motion the court overruled upon the broad grounds, that the defendant had had the full benefit of a fair and free investigation, of a case that had been depending a long time before the court, during which time much clamor had been raised, and great prejudice excited against the unfortunate victim of the defendant's inordinate passion; and the merits of the case were with the plaintiff, and entered up judgment for the damages and costs. Messrs. Baker and Tucker were counsel for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Cooke, Powell, and Hunter, counsel for the defendant. *Frs. Repository.*

The house of a Mr. William Duncan, in Dearborn county, Indiana, was burnt on the 18th of March, with four of his children. The parents were absent at the time, at the house of a neighbour.

On Thursday, the 2d inst, the state arsenal near the village of Rome, Oneida county, New York, was destroyed by fire. There were about seven hundred stand of arms and other accoutrements in the arsenal, which were also consumed.

The Wilmington "Watchman," of the 19th ult. says, "Thomas Massey, of this borough, has an improved drill, which runs out, drops, and covers corn; sows beet, reddish, turnip, carrot and parsnip seeds, peas, beans, &c. with a precision and expedition truly surprising.—A boy and horse have planted 10 acres of corn with this drill in a day.

The spot of ground on which stands the monument erected in commemoration of the Battle of Bunker Hill, has been recently purchased at auction for \$640 by Dr. John C. Warren, the nephew of the gallant patriot who was there killed.

The Boston Sentinel announces for sale samples of printed silk Handkerchiefs, from the dying establishments of Messrs. Barretts, Tillston & Co. of that city, which in point of coloring, pattern and execution, have been pronounced equal, if not superior, to any transatlantic fabrics of this kind.

Baton Rouge, April 16.

Major Wm. Bradford, of the United States' Army, arrived at this place on Thursday last. He is direct from Fort Smith, Arkansas, and on his way to Natchitoches, Red River. This gentleman informs us that the Cherokee and Osage Indians are carrying on a war vigorously; the efforts of the constituted authorities to prevent hostilities between these tribes to the contrary notwithstanding. Major B. states, that at the time he passed through the nation, a party of Cherokees, consisting of about 80 in number, had been out on a scout about 20 days—that no intelligence of them had been received at that time—and it was strongly suspected that they had been cut off by the Osages. *Republican.*

From the New London Gazette of April 24.

**Continent of New South Iceland.** We have been favoured with interesting particulars respecting a Southern Continent, by Capt. Nathaniel B. Palmer, of the sloop James Monroe, lately arrived at Stonington, from the South Shetlands.

Captain Palmer proceeded in the James Monroe, from the Shetland Isles to the continent, and coasted it from abreast of the Isles to the Eastward as

far as 44° West Longitude, keeping as near to the shore as the edge of firm ice would admit. At some places he could coast along shore; at other parts, he could not approach nearer the shore than from one to five or six leagues, owing to the firm and fast ice; although it was midsummer there at the time, being in November, December and January.

In 61° 41' South Latitude, 45° 27' West Longitude from Greenwich, the coast was clear of firm ice, and here they discovered a fine harbor, lying about one mile within the entrance of Washington strait, which harbor was named Palmer's Harbour, where he came to anchor.—He found not the least appearance of vegetation on the land, excepting the winter Moss. Neither did he here discover any animals, only a few Sea Leopards, beautifully spotted. Of birds, there were Penguins, Port Egmont or Sea Hens, White Pigeons and Gulls.

There is now no doubt that there exists a South Continent, and that Captain Cook's "Southern Thule" belongs to it. Capt. Palmer could discern the mountains covered with snow, in the interior, as he sailed along the coast.

Baltimore, May 8.

We understand that letters have been received in this city, stating a failure of the crops in Brazil and La Plata; and that flour had taken a considerable rise at Buenos Ayres, Monte Video, Rio, &c. Sales had been effected at fifteen dollars per barrel on board, clear of all duty and port charges, and much higher prices were expected.

The recognition of the independence of the South American States by this government, and the new regulations of trade in that country, we think, will tend to raise the price of our bread-stuffs in their markets. *[Chronicle.]*

The King of England, in Council, has refused to sanction two acts, passed in the Provincial Legislature of New-Brunswick for reimbursing the expenses of members while in attendance to the General Assembly, and for other services. The reason assigned for this, is, "that it would be more suitable to the dignity and independence of legislative bodies, to meet in general assembly without receiving daily pay." What will our congress and assembly men say to this?

**Liberal Bequests.**—The late John Whittington, of New-York, after giving a number of legacies to his relations and friends; has bequeathed to the Baptist Church in Oliver street, 10,000 dollars; to the Poor Fund of the same church 5,000; to the Baptist Theological Seminary in N. York, 1,200; to the N. York Baptist Missionary Society 1,000; to the Columbian college recently established at Washington City 5,000, together with his library; and to the General Convention of the Baptist Church, and American Bible Society, 10,000 each.

From the Jamaica (L. I.) Farmer.

We are credibly informed, that a short time since, whilst excavating a canal at Jerusalem South, for the purpose of conveying water from a pond to a flour mill, the skeletons of a number of Indians were disinterred, and at the head of each was found a bottle of rum, a kettie, tomahawk, &c. These interments must have taken place more than a century since. Those who have tasted of the rum, state it to be of the most exquisite flavour.

The German manufacturers are said to be entering into competition with those of England, by sending their linen and other goods to the W. Indies. For this purpose, a new association, called the Rhenish West-India Company, has been formed.

**Garlic Syrup.**—1½ pounds of honey, 25 cloves of garlic, ¼ pint of vinegar, 2 quarts of water, boiled to one quart in a new earthen vessel, and given to adults, and to children two tea spoons full several times a day, is the most speedy and effectual remedy known to us for Coughs and Colds. The testimony of several respectable citizens in its favor, and ample experience of its excellence in our own family, induces us to offer this remedy to the public. *True American.*

**Bad Husbands.**—At the late county sessions for Derbyshire, before John Balguy, Esq. and a numerous bench of magistrates, the regulation was adopted of ordering those men who are convicted of neglecting to provide for their families, or of deserting their wives and children and leaving them chargeable to parishes, to be publicly whipped in the place where the offence is charged.

**Remarkable Death.**—Died, Mrs. Patient, relict of Mr. Patient, of Wyly Wilts. What renders her death most remarkable, is the singular fact, that she had frequently expressed her hope "to live long enough to see her daughter married, and she should die cheerfully;" her wish has been literally accomplished.—Her daughter was married on Thursday last; the anxiously affectionate parent, took a small piece of the bride cake, drank the health of the

bridegroom in a glass of wine, and instantly expired. *Chatham (Eng.) Chronicle.*

**Lithography.**—This species of printing is extensively used in Europe for copying commercial circulars. We have lately seen a letter, says the Boston Daily Advertiser, of three pages closely written, of which the lithographic printer furnished the writer in London, one hundred beautiful copies, perfect facsimiles of the original, in the space of an hour from the delivery of the copy, for the low price of 8s. 6d.

## STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

	9 o'clk.	12 o'clk.	3 o'clk.
May 15	74	81	84
16	76	85	85
17	78	84	75
18	77	84	66
19	79	81	84
20	73	80	82
21	78	81	83

**The Rev. Robert T. Daniel** will preach in the court house in this place the first Sunday in June, at eleven o'clock, A. M.—the ordinance of baptism will be administered at nine o'clock, A. M.

## SPRING GOODS.

**THOMAS CLANCY & Co.**

HAVE just received their spring assortment of

**Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.**

among which are the following:

Superfine blue & black Cloths and Cassimeres  
Common ditto ditto  
Black Senechaws and Sarettas,  
White and black silk Lace,  
White and green Florence,  
Plain and figured Canton Crapes,  
9-8 and 4-4 brown Sheetings,  
Patent Steam and Water Loom Shirtings,  
Russia Drill, for summer pantaloons,  
Russia Sheetings, and Diaper for towels,  
Figured and plain Bombazetts,  
Black Silk Velvet,  
Satin striped and Florentine Vestings,  
Valencia vest shapes,  
White Marseilles and fancy Vestings,  
Tucking and side Combs,  
5-4 & 4-4 Apron Checks,  
Gentlemen's Woodstock & Buck Skin Gloves,  
Ladies' Kid and Beaver ditto,  
Irish Linens and Laws,  
White Muslin Robes,  
Gentlemen's white bordered Cravats,  
Jacknet, Book and Seeded Muslins,  
6-4 & 4-4 Cambricks,  
9-8 London Chints and superfine Calicoes,  
Dimity, Manchester Gingham,  
Cotton, Flax and Silk Handkerchiefs,  
White Sarettas, Holt's Wire Thread,  
Net Suspenders, Silver wire Tooth Brushes,  
Imperial triple gilt Collar and Vest Buttons,  
Gentlemen's black & drab Water Proof Hats,  
Ladies' Morocco and Leather Shoes,  
Misses and Children's Morocco ditto,  
Children's Morocco Hats,  
Yellow Nankeen, Cotton Cassimere,  
Brown Holland, Furniture Calico,  
Ivory and impressed Pocket Combs,  
Madras Handkerchiefs, Wellington Shawls,  
Striped Gingham, Bed Ticking,  
India Cotton, Ribbands, Tape, Cotton balls,  
Patent Thread, Galoon Binding,  
Writing Paper, Slates and slate Pencils,  
Blank Books, Testaments, large Bibles,  
Wat's Psalms and Hymns, and Methodist  
Hymn Books, Lead Pencils,  
Patent and prime Seythe Blades,  
Composition Tea Kettles, Coffee Mills,  
Trace Chains, best English Blistered Steel,  
Waffle Irons, Frying Pans, patent Straw Knives,  
Patent plate Locks, stock ditto,  
Common and patent Pad Locks,  
Screw and pod Augurs, Swedes Iron,  
Old English Razors, and Razor Straps,  
Whitmore's Cotton Cards,  
Pound and pack Pins,  
Best Spanish and Plantain Indigo,  
Earthen and Glass Ware.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for cash.  
May 22. 19—

**Mrs. BIGELOW,**

HAS just received from Petersburg a complete assortment of

**STRAW BONNETS.**

some of which are in the fashionable Leghorn style. She has also received

Leghorn and Chip Bonnets, Chip Hats,  
Leghorn and straw Trimmings,  
Straw Bands assorted, Ribbons assorted,  
Ladies' top shell and side Combs,  
Ladies' silk, kid, and beaver Goggles,  
Ladies' silk and cotton Hose,  
Assorted Robes and Muslins,  
Ginghams, and fashionable Calicoes,  
Ladies' Morocco and Leather Shoes and Slippers,  
Hair net Caps and Curls, Fancy Flowers,  
Feather Fans, Thread Edging,  
Shawls assorted, Long Looms,  
Diaper Table Linen, Seam Loom Shirtings,  
White Thule, and figured paste Lace,  
Blue, black and white Satins,  
Green Florence, Black Silk,  
Pink and white Persian, green Gauze,  
Fancy box Pins and Needles, Band Boxes.

She also continues to keep on hand a variety of

**SILK BONNETS,**

and will make to order to suit customers, at short notice.

She will also whiteen Straw Bonnets, and do them up with neatness.

May 22. 19—

## Five Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the night of the 10th instant, an apprentice boy by the name of **JOHN RINGBARD**, about 18 years of age, quite small of his age, he has the appearance of being very sickly, but I believe from the quantity he ate that he is generally in health. I will give the above reward for the delivery of said boy; but will not pay any expenses that may occur. I forewarn all persons from employing or harbouring said boy in any way whatever.

**John Hoskins.**

Greensborough, Guilford county,  
May 15. 19—



From the Baltimore Chronicle.

"And false the light on Glory's flame,  
There's nothing bright but Heaven."

We may twine the green wreath round the  
brow of the brave,  
We may tread in the footsteps of glory,  
And fame from oblivion a record may save,  
Which shall make us resplendent in story.  
Yet what is the wreath which the world holds  
so high,  
Will it free us from care of the morrow;  
Will it dry the big tear-drop on misery's eye,  
Or soften the throbblings of sorrow?

No! not in this world can we look for relief,  
From the bright gilded pages of story;  
For the wound that is made by the arrow of  
grief,  
Is ne'er heal'd by the bandage of glory.  
But to brighten the clouds which may shadow  
our days,  
The hope of eternity's given;  
And the light that is shed by religion's pure  
rays,  
Serves to guide our frail footsteps to Heav-  
en.

#### HUMAN LIFE.

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,  
Creeps in this petty pace, from day to day,  
To the last syllable of recorded time;  
And all our yesterday's have lighted fools  
The way to dusty death. Out, out brief can-  
dle!

Life's but a walking shadow—a poor player,  
That struts and frets his hour upon the stage,  
And then is heard no more. It is a tale  
Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,  
Signifying nothing.

Extract from the Ninth Annual Report of  
the Managers of the Bible Society of Vir-  
ginia.

The progress of the Bible cause,  
generally, is truly heart-cheering to the  
faithful friends of our Lord Jesus Christ.  
The last annual Report of our National  
Society, (which, or such extracts from  
it as it may be the pleasure of the meet-  
ing to hear, will be read in the present  
occasion), contains, indeed, exhilarating  
information—sufficient to satisfy our  
wishes, that the Lord, in our day, is do-  
ing a great work in the earth;—that the  
time is not very distant, when the dawn  
of millennial glory will appear. But  
the contemplation of this delightful prob-  
ability, ought not to lull us into care-  
lessness and sloth, but rather serve as  
an encouraging impulse to contribute  
more largely, on our part, to the ac-  
complishment of the all-gracious and  
glorious promises of God.

Vast are the difficulties yet to be  
overcome, before the mighty work can  
be completed;—the work, of converting  
all the heathen nations,—of bringing in  
the Jews to the Church,—and (what  
perhaps is most arduous of all,) persuad-  
ing, every where, those who name the  
name of Christ as their Saviour to de-  
part from iniquity. This indeed is the  
chief impediment to the Gospel's full  
success. The bad lives of professing  
Christians must be reformed;—the  
general practice among them of in-  
justice, covetousness, oppression, in-  
temperance, and other vices, done away;—  
the Church universal must be relieved  
from scandal and reproach, from sec-  
retary discord and strife;—before the  
bigoted Mahometans, Jews and Hin-  
doo's, and the wild yet cunning savages  
of our western wilderness can see the  
beauty, and be penetrated with love for  
the artless charms, of pure and holy  
Christianity. Her garments of righteous-  
ness the gift of her living, her glorious  
founder, must be put on, before she will  
hear him saying, Arise, shine, for thy  
light is come, and the glory of the Lord  
is risen upon thee!

It becomes us, therefore, to be joyful  
in hope, but not too sanguine of speedy  
success. The careful cultivation of  
science and virtue among Christians;  
the powerful influence of universal edu-  
cation wisely directed; the patient, per-  
severing and spirited endeavours of  
learned, eloquent and pious ministers;  
—the steady and zealous co-operation of  
all true Christians, in private and in pub-  
lic, in season, and out of season,—by  
Missionary, Tract and Bible Societies,  
beginning at home, (as charity ought to  
do,) and thence extending their labours,  
with boundless philanthropy, throughout  
the world; assisted by the effectual,  
fervent prayers of righteous men, every  
where;—must all combine, before the  
immense undertaking, we are engaged  
in, can be accomplished.

To furnish a Bible to every man  
whose poverty requires gratuitous aid  
—to persuade all to read it, who are  
able but not willing—requires prodig-  
ious resources, warmly affectionate and  
unwearied efforts. But while, on the  
other hand, we avoid that transitory ex-  
citement of presumptuous confidence, let  
us on the other be resolute not to yield  
to the disheartening apathy of despair. If  
we look up to our heavenly benefactor,  
with humble reliance on his assistance,  
we need not be appalled by the seemingly  
insuperable obstacles in our way. His  
Spirit, bestowed on those who ask him,  
may produce again the same effects  
(though not by miraculous means) which  
rendered the apostolic age for ever me-  
morable. He can, and will, in his own  
good time, enable his servants to subdue

the sinful propensities of their own evil  
hearts, and afterwards, to overcome  
whatever opposes itself to the kingdom  
of their gracious omnipotent Lord and  
Saviour. The great blessings he re-  
serves for his church we probably shall  
not live to see; but if we beseech him  
with warm, heart-felt and never faulter-  
ing devotion, resolving that (whatever  
other men may do) we, with our fami-  
lies, will serve the Lord;—if we  
diligently instruct the ignorant, re-  
prove the careless, and exhort all with-  
in our reach, to the practice of genuine  
piety and morality;—if we strive to do all  
the good we can to the souls and bodies  
of men;—especially, by communicating  
(to the extent of our means,) the knowl-  
edge of the everlasting Gospel;—we  
may be instruments in the hand of God,  
to hasten on the time;—to shorten the  
cloudy and dark day of the desolations  
of Zion; and soon bring on that happy  
evening hour, when it shall be light.  
At any rate, we shall have done our duty,  
and, then, with joyful hearts, may look  
forward to the final, triumphant day,  
when the transporting sound will be  
heard, of 'well done, good and faithful  
servants; enter ye into the joy of your  
Lord.'

From the Boston Gazette.

"If there's a power above,  
(And that there is all nature cries aloud  
Through all her works) he must delight in  
virtue;  
And that which he delights in, must be hap-  
py."

On the leaf of every tree that grows,  
In the expansion of every blade of grass,  
we can see the characteristics of intelli-  
gence and design; and trace, in legible  
characters, the existence of that incom-  
prehensible Being, who not only created  
but governs all things. Every creature  
in existence has a finger, which  
points to some attribute of the Deity;  
and a voice which proclaims, in lan-  
guage too plain to be misunderstood,  
the benevolence of his character, and  
the glory of his perfections.

Every apartment in universal nature  
is ornamented with beauty, and inscrib-  
ed with proofs incontrovertible, of  
divine wisdom, power and goodness.—  
Every object which meets our view, and  
every occurrence in the works of nature,  
is but a message from the Divinity, on  
which the eye of intellectual perception,  
can see imprinted the marks of a divine  
original. The annual revolution of the  
seasons, evince his presence, and de-  
monstrate his moral government.—  
When spring decks the earth with beau-  
ty, and the vegetable kingdom starts in-  
to life, view the tender plant that springs  
up, attains maturity, and dies; burying  
its seed in the bosom of the earth, from  
whence springs new and renovated life;  
—and you will here, not only view the  
Creator manifesting himself in his works,  
but discover an emblem of the life,  
death, and resurrection of man. This  
Almighty Being, in whom all "live,  
move, and have their being," "delights  
in virtue, and that which he delights in,  
must be happy."—It is an argument of  
his benevolence, that he has made his  
creatures, particularly man, capable of  
enjoying so much felicity here, and  
opened to his hopes—

"Beyond this visible diurnal sphere,"  
an eternity of bliss.—In fact nothing  
short of infinite goodness, could origi-  
nally prompt creation.

That emanation of the Deity, which  
we call the soul, and which animates  
our mortal body, delights in virtue, be-  
cause this is the most congenial to its  
nature;—and this alone can make it hap-  
py. The British moralist has observed,  
on this subject, that "That which can  
make every station happy, and without  
which every station must be wretched,  
is acquired by virtue, and virtue is pos-  
sible to all."—That man who is virtu-  
ous, is happy, for—

"Happiness is virtue."  
"Short is my lesson, though my lecture's long;  
Be good—and let Heaven answer for the rest."

This is a short but comprehensive  
precept; it directs us to the chief con-  
cern and end of man, the attainment of  
happiness.—To discern what is really  
good, demands no casuistry, or critical  
examination.—Common sense and com-  
mon honesty, will dictate the truth of it.

"Ask your own heart, and nothing is so plain;  
'Tis to mistake it, costs the time and pain."

Plain, however, as is this direction,  
many mistake it in its application to  
themselves. A good man, is good in  
principle, and good in practice. A good  
character does not consist in genius,  
learning, wealth or honor; but in the  
purity of intention, which generally dif-  
fuses goodness through all the conduct.  
The moral quality of the soul, govern-  
ing the life, are the materials of a good  
man's character. There can be no real  
worth, if moral worth be wanting.—A  
pure, warm, sincere and generous  
heart, constitutes goodness; and good-  
ness makes a Christian. What then, are  
virtue and goodness, more or less than  
Christianity. Those weak votaries of the  
Christian faith, who would make it con-  
sist in any thing more, make it consist  
in what is much less.

"Virtue, the strength and beauty of the soul,  
Is the best gift of Heaven: a happiness,  
That, even above the smiles and frowns of  
fate,  
Exalts great nature's favorites; a wealth,

That no'er encumbers; nor, to baser hands  
Can be transferred. It is the only good  
Man justly boasts of, or can call his own."

PALEMON.

From the Recreative Review.

#### FUNERAL CUSTOMS AND CE- REMONIES.

There have been some singular  
modes of burial; Charlemagne's was  
in a sitting posture.—The interment  
of Charlemagne, a thousand years  
ago, is certainly interesting. His body,  
after being embalmed, was inter-  
red in a vault; he was seated on a  
throne, perhaps the only person that  
ever was buried sitting. He was  
dressed in his imperial robes, with a  
hair cloth underneath; his joyeuse was  
girt by his side; this was the name  
of his sword. He seemed to look up  
to Heaven, and his head was orna-  
mented with a golden chain in the  
form of a diadem, he held a golden  
globe in one hand, and the other rest-  
ed upon the book of the evangelists,  
which was placed upon his knees; his  
golden sceptre and shield were hung  
against the wall before him; the  
vault, after being filled with per-  
fumes, aromatic herbs, and great  
treasure, was shut and sealed up.

The dead at Palermo are never  
buried; but their bodies are carried  
to the Capuchin convent, where, af-  
ter the funeral service is performed,  
they are dried in a stove, heated by  
a composition of lime, which makes  
the skin adhere to the bones; they  
are then placed erect in niches, and  
fastened to the wall by the back or  
neck; a piece of coarse drab is thrown  
over the shoulders and round the  
waist; holding a piece of paper,  
with their epitaph, which is simply  
their names, age, and when they died.  
When the prince of Palagonia (whose  
perverted taste for monstrous sculp-  
tures, which he continued for thirty  
years) died, he was carried to this  
sepulchral convent, in a sedan, at-  
tended by all his household. As soon  
as he entered the chapel, the sedan  
was opened, and two pages support-  
ed him to an armed chair. Here he  
was seated in state, dressed in his  
richest clothes, his hair full powder-  
ed, a sword by his side, his hat un-  
der his arm; the nobility of the island  
were assembled to meet him; they all  
bowed to the corpse, and after a  
short pause, the funeral ceremony  
began.

At the funeral ceremonies of the  
Romans, a mimic was engaged, who  
was nearly of the same height and  
figure as the deceased, and who  
sometimes counterfeited so well his  
air, countenance, and gesture, that  
it seemed as if he himself walked in  
the procession.

Among the Romans, the deceased  
was kept seven days, and every  
day washed with warm water, and  
sometimes with oil; that, in case he  
were only in a slumber, he might be  
thus waked; and every now and then,  
his friends meeting, made a horrible  
outcry or shout, with the same view,  
which last action they called *conclama-  
tio*. To remain unburied was con-  
sidered as the greatest misfortune  
and disgrace. The *inops inhumatusque  
turba* was supposed to wander on  
the banks of the Styx, excluded from  
the Elysian fields, restless and mis-  
erable, one hundred years, unless their  
bones were previously covered.

In Spain it is considered a work of  
piety to cast a stone upon the monu-  
mental heap surrounding the wooden  
cross on the highway, denoting that  
some unhappy traveller there had  
lost his life. The passer-by recites a  
pater noster for each stone he casts  
upon the heap, and puts up a prayer  
for the repose of the departed soul.

When Alaric, king of the Goths,  
was buried in Calabria, in 410, they  
turned the course of the river Vase-  
to, where it was most rapid; and  
having dug a deep grave in the ri-  
ver's bed, there entered their reve-  
rend prince, with many rich suits of  
armour, and much gold and precious  
stones. They then turned the river  
back into its usual course, and kill-  
ed on the spot all that had assisted  
at this work, that the place of his  
interment might never be discovered.

The *Late-wake* is a ceremony used  
at Scottish funerals. The evening af-  
ter the death of any person, the re-  
lations and friends of the deceased  
meet at the house, attended by a bag-  
pipe or fiddle; the nearest of kin, be  
it wife, son, or daughter, opens a  
melancholy ball, dancing and greet-  
ing, i. e. crying violently at the same  
time; and this continues till day-  
light, but with such gambols and  
frolics among the younger part of  
the company, that the loss which oc-  
casioned them is often more than  
supplied by the consequences of that  
night. If the corpse remains unburied  
for two nights, the same rites are

renewed. Thus, Scythian like, they  
rejoice at the deliverance of their  
friends out of this life of misery.  
This custom was derived from their  
northern ancestors.

The funeral of Marat was celebra-  
ted at Paris, July the 17th, 1793,  
with the greatest pomp and solemn-  
ity. All the sections joined in the  
procession. An immense crowd of  
people attended it. Four women bore  
the bathing machine in which Marat  
was standing when he was assassi-  
nated; his shirt, stained with blood,  
was carried by a fury, in the shape  
of a woman, at the top of a pike. Af-  
ter this followed a wooden bedstead,  
on which the corpse of Marat was  
carried by citizens. His head was  
uncovered, and the gash he had re-  
ceived could be easily distinguished.  
The procession was paraded through  
several streets, and was saluted on  
the march by several discharges of  
artillery.

DR. YOUNG,

One day as Dr. Young was walk-  
ing in his garden at Welwyn, in com-  
pany with two ladies, (one of whom  
he afterwards married) the servant  
came to acquaint him, a gentleman  
wished to speak with him. "Tell  
him," says the Doctor, "I am too  
happily engaged to change my situ-  
ation." The ladies insisted upon it  
he should go, as his visitor was a  
man of rank, his patron, his friend;  
and as persuasion had no effect, one  
took him by the right arm, and the  
other by the left, and led him to the  
garden gate; when, finding resistance  
in vain, he bowed, laid his  
hand upon his heart, and in that ex-  
pressive manner for which he was  
so remarkable, spoke the following  
lines:

Thus Adam looked, when from the garden  
driven,  
And thus disputed orders sent from heaven.  
Like him I go, but yet to go I'm loth;  
Like him I go, for angels drove us both;  
Hard was his fate, but mine still more un-  
kind,  
His Eve went with him, but mine stays behind!

Idleness is the hot-bed of temptation,  
the cradle of disease, and the canker-  
worm of felicity. In a little time,  
to the man who has no employment, life  
will have no novelty; and when novelty  
is laid in the grave, the funeral of com-  
fort will enter the church yard. When  
that moment it is the shade, and not the  
man, who creeps along the path of  
mortality. On the contrary, what solid  
satisfaction does the man of diligence  
possess? What health in his countenance?  
What strength in his limbs? With what  
a zest does he relish the refreshments  
of the day? With what pleasure does he  
seek the bed of repose at night? It is not  
the accidental hardness of a pillow, that  
can make him unhappy, and rob him of  
sleep. He earns his maintenance, and  
he enjoys it. He has faithfully labour-  
ed in the day, and the slumbers of the  
night are a sweet retribution to him.  
To the diligent man, every day is a little  
life, and every night a little heaven. The  
soil has been honest, and the reward is  
sure.

If there be a pleasure on earth which  
angels cannot enjoy, and which they  
might almost envy man the possession  
of, it is the power of relieving distress.  
If there be a pain which devils might pity  
man for enduring, it is the death-bed re-  
flection that we have possessed the pow-  
er of doing good, but that we have ab-  
used and perverted it to purposes of ill.

#### ANECDOTES.

Two genuine sons of Hibernia having  
just landed at New-York, stepped into  
a small grocery in order to take a cool-  
ing draught of their delight; while the  
store-keeper was engaged in drawing  
the exhilarating beverage, one of them  
espied a steam boat coming down the  
river, not knowing what to make of it,  
ran to the door, and called to his com-  
panion, cries out Jammy! Jammy! a-  
rah! look here! sure now, what kind  
of a countenance do you call that?—  
'Och!' replies the other 'just have done  
with your nonsense, and don't be after  
exposing yourself; why man can't you  
see, it is a grist mill afloat?'

Some years ago, a gentleman travel-  
ling through Somersetshire, in England,  
lost a portmanteau, from behind his  
chaise, containing a considerable sum of  
money. He offered a large reward for  
its recovery, but without effect. It had  
been found by an old man, employed on  
the highway, who unacquainted with its  
use, carried it home to his dame, and told  
her that he had found a roll of leather,  
with an iron string. His wife, who knew  
what it was, did not undeceive him, but  
the next day when he was gone to la-  
bour, examined the contents. On his  
coming home at night, she said it was a  
pity he had no learning, and proposed  
his going to an evening school; the old  
man willingly consented; but after a  
month's trial, could not make any thing  
of his book, so he refused to go again.  
He went to work as usual, and one day  
the same gentleman being on the road,

observed him, and asked if he had heard  
of any one having found a portmanteau  
some months ago; the old man did not  
understand what he meant, until the  
gentleman showed that which he then  
had with him. 'O yes,' says the old man,  
'I found a roll of leather like that, and  
if you'll go with me, you shall have it.'  
The gentleman gladly accompanied  
him, and on their arrival at the cottage,  
he called to his dame to bring the roll  
of leather. 'What roll of leather?' re-  
plied she. 'Why that I found [answered  
the man] before I went to school.' Be-  
fore you went to school? said the gen-  
tleman, 'why you old fool! that must  
have been before I was born!' and left  
the house in a passion.

He won't be told.—A gentleman rid-  
ing near the forest of Whichwood, in  
Oxfordshire, asked a poor man what that  
wood was called; he said Whichwood;  
your honor. Why, that wood, cried the  
gentleman. Whichwood, your honor.  
Why, that wood, I tell you again; the  
poor man supplied Whichwood. Ours!  
cried the gentleman, you are as sense-  
less as the wood itself. It may be so,  
answered the poor man, but you do not  
know Whichwood.

A certain sprightly genius, meeting  
with a poor weak rap composer, to di-  
vert himself, asked the following ques-  
tion.—Suppose, Moses, that the devil  
should now come after one of us, and  
might have his choice, which do you  
think he would take, me or you? To  
which the non compos made the follow-  
ing answer.—Oh, I know well enough  
he would in that case take me now, for  
he is sure of me at any time.

#### SINGING SCHOOL.

THOMAS SAWYERS sings at Little River  
meeting-house, on the 23d and 24th of  
May; the subscribers to the paper held by  
Samuel Woods will please to attend, and bear  
the next appointment.

By order,  
Samuel Woods.

May 7. 18—

#### NOTICE.

LOST or mislaid a note of hand, dated  
April 5th, 1822, for two hundred and se-  
venty seven dollars and fifty cents, drawn by  
Seymour Taylor and payable to the subscri-  
ber two months after date. All persons are  
hereby forewarned trading for said note, and  
the drawer forbid paying it to any person but  
the subscriber, as no transfer of the same has  
ever been made.

William Mitchell.

Caswell county, May 13. 18—3w

#### NOTICE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed by  
Thomas Carey to the subscribers, to ac-  
cure certain moneys therein mentioned, will  
be sold to the highest bidder, for ready mo-  
ney, on Thursday the 23d instant, at the dwel-  
ling house of said Carey,

#### One Tract of Land,

with the improvements thereon, containing  
three hundred acres, lying in the county of  
Person.

Richardson Nichols,

Wm. B. Jameison,

Trustees.

May 1. 17—3w

#### NOTICE.

BY virtue of a warrant issued by the com-  
ptroller of the treasury of the United  
States of America, I shall expose to public  
sale, to the highest bidder, for ready money,  
at the dwelling house of John Vanhook, jr. in  
the county of Orange and town of Hillsbor-  
rough, on the 10th day of June next, all his  
goods and chattels, consisting of one negro  
man, Ralph, one negro girl, Charlotte, one  
negro boy, Handy, one sorrel mare, and two  
cows, twelve Windsor chairs, one side board,  
one desk and book case, one chanev press,  
three feather beds and bedsteads, three look-  
ing-glasses, four walnut tables, and one riding  
chair, harness and cushions. Also two hun-  
dred acres of land, lying and being in the  
county of Caswell—and also three hundred  
acres, more or less, in the county of Orange.  
Due attention will be given.

Beverly Daniel,

Marshal of the district of N. Carolina.

By James Turner,

Deputy Marshal.

May 1. 16—1s

#### ALEXANDER & HARRISON.

HAVE on hand the following articles,  
which they will sell at very reduced  
prices to suit the times.

Best Saddles, cut back trees, at \$16 00 cash.  
Plated Gig Harness, 40 00  
Common ditto, 25 00  
Plated Carriage Harness, elegant, 35 00  
Common ditto, 55 00  
Breech Bands, by the pair, 8 50  
Blind Bridles, 2 25

and all other articles in proportion. They will  
also credit their work six and twelve months,  
at a moderate advance on the above prices,  
or receive in payment any kind of produce.  
Their shop is on Queen Street over Dr Webb's  
medical shop.

January 9, 1822.

100—1f

#### Take Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me for TAXES,  
or that are owing public taxes for the  
years 1819 and 1820, are respectfully solicited  
to call on me and settle the same, or they  
may expect to be called on for settlement ac-  
cording to the law in such case made and  
provided; for although such a course will be  
disagreeable to me, I shall be under the ne-  
cessity of enforcing it. As I do not expect to  
hold the office of Sheriff longer than the expi-  
ration of the term for which I was last elect-  
ed, it behoves me to bring my official busi-  
ness to a close, and therefore must have my  
business in that office settled in proper time.

Thomas Clancy, Sheriff.

Dec 4. 95—